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Poetry.

An Indian at the Burial-place of his Fathers.

BY WILLIAM C. BYRANT.

It is the spot I came to seek—
My fathers' ancient burial-place,
Ere from these vales, ashamed and weak,
Withdrew our wasted race.
It is the spot—I know it well—
Of which our old traditions tell.

For here the upland bank sends out
A ridge towards the river side;
I know the shaggy hills about—
The meadows, smooth and wide;
The plains, that, towards the Southern sky,
Fenced East and West by mountains, lie.

A white man gazing on the scene,
Would say a lovely spot whe'er,
And praise the lawns so fresh and green
Between the hills so clear;
I like it not—I would the plain
Lay in its tall old groves again.

The sheep are on the slopes around,
The cattle in the meadows feed,
The laborers turn the crumbling ground,
Or drop the yellow seed,
And prancing steeds in trappings gay,
Whirl the bright plough o'er the way.

Methinks it were a nobler sight
To see these vales in woods arrayed,
Their summits in the golden light,
Their trunks in grateful shade,
And herds of deer, that bound along
O'er rills and prostrate trees below.

And so sank the lord of all,
The forest-hero, trained to wars,
Quivered and plumed, and blithe and tall,
And scarred with glorious scars,
Walk forth, amid his reign, to care,
The wolf, and grapple with the bear.

This bank, in which the dead were laid,
Was sacred when the soil was ours;
Higher the artless Indian mind
Brought wreaths of beads and flowers,
And the gray chief and gifted seer
Worshipped the God of thunders here.

But now the wheat is green and high
On the chals that hide the warrior's breast,
And scattered in the furrows, lie
The weapons of his rest,
And there, in the loose soil is thrown
Of his large arm, the mouldering bone.

Ah! little thought the strong and brave,
Who bore their lifeless chieftain forth—
Or the young wife, that weeping gave
Her first-born to the earth,
That the pale race, who waste us now,
Among their bones should guide the plow.

They waste us—aye—like April snow
In the warm noon, we shrink away;
And fast they follow, as we go
Towards the setting day—
Till they shall fill the land, and we
Are driven into the western sea.

But I behold a fearful sign,
To which the white men's eyes are blind;
Their race may vanish hence, like mine,
And leave no trace behind,
Save ruin o'er the ruin spread,
And the white stones above the dead.

Before these fields were shorn and filled;
Full to the brim our rivers flowed;
The melody of waters filled
The fresh and boundless wood;
And torrents dashed and rivulets played,
And fountains spouted in the shade.

Those grateful sounds are heard no more,
The springs are silent in the sun,
The rivers, by the blackened shore,
With lessening current run:
The realm our tribes are crushed to get,
May be a barren desert yet.

Miscellaneous.

From Neal's Saturday Gazette.

THE BROTHERS:

OR IN THE FASHION OR ABOVE THE FASHION.

BY THE AUTHOR OF CONQUEST AND SELF-CONQUEST.

Some men are born to greatness—some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them. Henry Manning belonged to the second of these three classes. The son of a mercantile adventurer who won and lost a fortune by speculation, he found himself at the age of sixteen years called on to choose between the life of a western farmer, with its vigorous action stirring incidents and rough usages, and the life of a clerk in one of the most noted establishments in Broadway, the great source and centre of fashion in New York. Mr. Morgan, the brother of Mrs. Manning, who had been recalled from the distant west by the death of her husband, and the embarrassments into which that event had plunged her, had obtained the offer of the last situation for one of his two nephews and would take the other to his prairie home.

"I do not ask you to go with me, Matilda," he said to his sister, "because our life is yet too wild and rough to suit a delicate woman, reared, as you have been in the midst of luxurious refinements. The difficulty and privations of life in the west, fall most heavily on woman, while she has little of that sustaining power which man's more adventurous spirit find in overcoming and coping with danger. But let me have one of your boys and by the time he has arrived at manhood, he will be able, I doubt not, to offer you in his home all the comforts, if not all the elegancies of your present home."

Mrs. Manning consented; and now the question was, which of her sons should remain with her, and which should accompany Mr. Morgan. To Henry Manning, older by two years than his brother George, the choice of situations was submitted. He went with his uncle to the Broadway establishment—heard the duties which would be demanded from him, the salary which would be given, saw the grace with the elegants behind the counter displayed the silks and satins and velvets to the elegantes before the counter, and the decision with which they promulgated the decrees of fashion—and with that just sense of his own powers which is the accompaniment of true genius, he decided at once that there lay his vocation. George, who had with difficulty kept quiet while his brother was forming his decision, as soon as it was announced sprang forward with a whoop that would have suited a western forest better than a New York drawing room, threw the Hornet that he was reading across the table, clasped first his mother and then his uncle in his arms, and exclaimed, "I am the boy for the west. I will help you fell the forests and build cities, there. Why should we not build cities as well as Romulus and Remus?"

"I will supply your cities with all their silks, satins, and velvets, and charge them nothing, George," said Henry Manning, with that air of superiority with which the worldly-wise often looks on the sallies of the enthusiast.

"You make my head ache, my son," complained Mrs. Manning, shrinking from his boisterous gratulation; but Mr. Morgan returned his hearty embrace, as he gazed into his bold, bright face, with an eye bright as his own, in pride to his burst of enthusiasm, "you are the very boy for the west, George. It is out of such brave stuff that pioneers and city builders are always made."

Henry Manning soon bowed himself into the favor of the ladies who formed the principal customers of his employer. By his careful and really correct habits, and his elegant taste in the selection and arrangement of goods, he became also a favorite with his employers themselves. They needed an agent for the selection of goods abroad and they sent him. He purchased cloths for them in England, and silks in France, and came home with the reputation of a travelled man. Having persuaded his mother to advance capital for him by selling out the bank stock in which Mr. Morgan had funded her little fortune, at twenty-four years of age he entered business for himself as a French importer. Leaving a partner to attend the sales at home, he went abroad for the selection of goods and the further enhancement of his social reputation. He returned in two years with a fashionable figure, a most recherche style of dress, moustachios of the most approved cut, and whiskers of faultless curl—a finished gentleman in his own conceit. With such attractions, the prestige which he derived from his reported travels and long residence abroad; and the savoir faire of one who had made the conventional arrangements of society his study, he quickly rose to the summit of his wishes, to the point which it had been his life's ambition to attain. He became the umpire of taste, and his word was received as the fiat of fashion. He continued to reside with his mother and paid great attention to her style of dress, and the arrangement of her house, for it was important that his mother should appear properly. Poor Mrs. Manning! she sometimes thought that proud title dearly purchased by listening to his daily criticisms on appearance, language and manners, which had appeared stylish enough in their day.

George Manning had visited his mother but once since he had left her, with all the bright imaginings and boundless confidence of fourteen, and then Henry was in Europe. It was during the first winter after his return and when the brothers had been separated for near twelve years, that Mrs. Manning informed him she had received a letter from George announcing his intention to be in New York in December, and to remain with them most if not all the winter. Henry Manning was evidently annoyed at the announcement

"I wish," he said, "that George had chosen to make his visit in the summer, when most of the people to whom I should hesitate to introduce him would be absent. I should be sorry to hurt his feelings, but really, to introduce a western farmer into polished society ——". Harry Manning shuddered and was silent. "And then to choose the winter of all winters, for his visit, and to come in December, Just at the very time that I heard yesterday Miss Harcourt was coming from Washington to spend a few weeks with her friend, Mrs. Duffield."

"And what has Miss Harcourt's visit with Mrs. Duffield to do with George's visit with us?" asked Mrs. Manning.

"A great deal—at least, it has a great deal to do with any regret that he should come just now. I told you how I become acquainted with Emma Harcourt in Europe, and what a splendid creature she is. Even in Paris, she bore the palm for wit and beauty, and fashion too—that is in English and American society. But I did not tell you that she received me with such distinguished favor, and evinced so much pretty consciousness at my attentions, that, had not her father, having been chosen one of the electors of President and Vice President, hurried from Paris in order to be in this country in time for his vote, I should probably have been induced to marry her. Her father is in Congress this year, and you see, she no sooner learns that I am here, than she comes to spend part of the winter with a friend in New York."

Henry rose at this, walked to a glass surveyed his elegant figure, and continuing to cast occasional glances at it as he walked backwards and forwards through the room, resumed his conversation or rather his own communication.

"All this is very encouraging, doubtless, but Emma Harcourt is so perfectly elegant, so thoroughly refined, that I dread the effect upon her of any outre association—by the-by mother, if I obtain her permission, to introduce you to her you will not wear that brown hat in visiting her; a brown hat is my aversion—it is positively vulgar, but to return to George, how can I introduce him, with his rough, boisterous, western manner, to this courtly lady? the very thought chills me;" and Henry Manning shivered; "and yet, how can I avoid it, if we should be engaged?"

With December came the beautiful Emma Harcourt, and Mrs. Duffield's house was thronged with her admirers. Hers was the form and movement of the Huntress Queen, rather than one trained in the halls of fashion. There was a joyous freedom in her air, her step, her glance, which, had she been less beautiful, less talented, less fortunate in social positions, or in wealth, would have placed her under the ban of fashion, but as it was she commenced fashion, and even Henry Manning, the very slave of conventionalism had no criticism for her. He had been among the first to call on her, and the blush that flittered across her cheek, the smile that played upon her lips, as he was announced, might have even flattered one of less vanity.

The very next day, before Henry had time to improve these symptoms in his favor, on returning home, at five o'clock, to his dinner, he found a stranger in the parlor with his mother. The gentleman rose on his entrance and he had scarcely time to glance at the tall, manly form, the lofty air, the commanding brow, ere he found himself clasped in his arms with the exclamation, "Dear Henry! how rejoiced I am to see you again."

In George Manning, the physical and intellectual man had been developed in rare harmony. He was taller and larger in every way than his brother Henry, and his self-reliance which the latter had laboriously attained from the mastery of all conventional rules, was by virtue of a courageous soul, which held itself above all rules but those prescribed by its own sense of the right.—There was a singular contrast, yet more striking by some points of resemblance, between the pupil of society, and the child of the forest—between the Parisian elegance of Henry and the proud free grace of George. His were the step and bearing which we have seen in an Indian chief, but thought had left its impress on his brow, and there was in his countenance that indescribable air of refinement which marks a polished mind. In a very few minutes Henry became reconciled to his brother's arrival, and satisfied with him in all respects but one, his dress. This was of the finest cloth, but made into large loose trowsers, and a species of hunting shirt, trimmed with fur, belted round the waist and descending down to the knee, instead of tight pantaloons, closely fitting body coat prescribed by fashion. The little party lingered long over the table—it was seven o'clock when they arose from it.

"Dear mother," said George Manning, I am sorry to leave you this evening, but I will make you rich amends to-morrow, by introducing you to the friend I am going to visit, if you will permit me. Henry, it is so long since I was in New-York, that I need some direction in finding my way—must I turn up or down Broadway for No. —— in going from this street."

"Number ——," exclaimed Henry in surprise, "you must be mistaken, that is Mrs. Duffield's."

With some curiosity to know what friend of George could have so complete the entree of the fashionable Mrs. Duffield's house, as to make an appointment there, he proposed to go with him and show him the way. There was a momentary hesitation in George's manner before he replied. "Very well I will be obliged to you."

"But—excuse me, George—you surely are not going in that dress, this is one of Mrs. Duffield's reception evenings, and early as it is, you will find company there."

George laughed as he replied, "They must take me as I am, Henry. We do not receive our fashions from Paris at the west."

Henry almost repented his offer to accompany his brother, but it was too late to withdraw, for George, unconscious of this feeling had taken his cloak and cap and was waiting his escort. As they approached Mrs. Duffield's house, George who had hitherto led the conversation, became silent, or answered his brother only in monosyllables, and then not always to the purpose. As they entered the hall, the hats and cloaks displayed there, showed that as Henry supposed, they were not the earliest visitors. George paused for a moment, and then said "you must go in without me, Henry—show me to a room where there is no company," he continued, turning to a servant, "and take this card in to Mrs. Duffield, be sure to give this to Mrs. Duffield, herself."

The servant bowed low to the commanding stranger, and Henry, almost mechanically obeyed his direction, muttering to himself, "Free and easy upon my honor." He had scarcely entered the reception room and made his bow to Mrs. Duffield, when the servant presented his brother's card. He watched her closely, and saw a smile playing on her lips as her eyes rested upon it. She glanced anxiously at Miss Harcourt, and crossing the room to a group in which she stood, whispered her aside. After a few whispered words, Mrs. Duffield placed the card in Miss Harcourt's hand. A sudden flash of joy irradiated every feature of her beautiful face, and Henry Manning saw that, but for Miss Duffield's restraining hand, she would have rushed from the room. Recalled thus to a recollection of others, she looked around her, and her eyes met his. In an instant her face was covered with blushes, and she drew back with embarassed consciousness; almost immediately however, she raised her head, with a proud, bright expression, and though she did not look at Henry Manning, he felt she was conscious of his observation, as she passed with a composed yet joyous step from the room.

Henry Manning was awakening from a dream. It was not a very pleasant awakening. But as his vanity, rather than his heart was touched, he was able to conceal his chagrin, and appear as interesting and agreeable as usual. He now expected with impatience the denouncement of the comedy. An hour passed away and Mrs. Duffield's eye began to consult the marble time-piece on her mantle. The chime for another half hour rang out, and she left the room in a few moments leaning on the arm of George Manning.

"Who is that?—What noble looking man is that?" were questions Henry Manning heard from many—from a very few only the exclamation, "how oddly he is dressed!" Before the evening was over, Henry began to feel that he was eclipsed on his own theatre—that George, if not in the fashion, was yet more the fashion than he.

Following the proud happy glance of his brother's eye, a quarter of an hour later, Henry saw Miss Harcourt entering the room in the opposite direction from that in which she had lately come. If this was a ruse on her part to veil the connection between their movements, it was a fruitless elution. None who had seen her before, could now fail to observe the softened character of her beauty, and those who saw

A thousand blushing apparitions start
Into her face—

whenever his eyes rested on her, could scarcely doubt his influence over her.

The next morning, George Manning bro't Miss Harcourt to visit his mother, and Mrs. Manning rose greatly in her son Henry's estimation when he saw the affectionate deference evinced to her by the proud beauty.

"How strange my manner must have seemed to you sometimes," said Miss Harcourt to Henry one day. "I was engaged to George long before I met you in Europe, and though I never had courage to mention him to you, I wondered a little that you never spoke of him. I never doubted for a moment that you were acquainted with our engagement."

"I do not even yet understand where and how you and George met?"

"We met at home—my father was Governor of the Territory,—State now—in which, your uncle lives—our homes were very near each other's, and so we met almost daily while I was still a child. We have had all sorts of adventures together, for George was a great favorite with my father, and I was permitted to go with him anywhere. He saved my life twice—once at the imminent peril of his own, when with the wilfulness of a spoiled child, I would ride a horse which he told me I could not manage. Oh! you know not half his nobleness," and tears moistened the bright eyes of the happy girl.

Henry Manning was touched through all his conventionalism; yet the moment after he said "George is a fine fellow, certainly, but I wish you could persuade him to dress a little more like other people."

"I would not if I could," exclaimed Emma Harcourt, while the blood rushed to her temples; "fashions and all such conventional regulations are made for those who have no innate perception of the right, the noble, the beautiful—not for such as he—he is above fashion."

What Emma would not ask, she did not fail to recognize as another proof of correct judgement, which George Manning laid aside his Western costume and assumed one less remarkable.

Henry Manning had received a new idea, that there are those who are above the fashion. Allied to this was another thought, which in time found entrance to his mind, that it would be at least as profitable to devote our energies to the acquisition of true nobility of soul, pure high thought, and refined taste, as to the study of those conventionalisms which are but their outer garment, and can at best only conceal for a short time their absence.

SOUTH'S CAT.—"When I was a drunkard, (Mr. Smith said) not only was my wife and myself half starved, but my old cat was also reduced to a perfect skeleton. And not only that but she grew wicked and became an out and cut old thief. Cause why? Why because she couldn't get enough to eat at home, so she went prowling and stealing among the neighbors. Every once-in-awhile, I'd hear the neighbors cry out, 'cuss that Smith's cat, she's stole my fish: and cuss that Smith's cat, she's stole my meat, and cuss that Smith's cat she's drank up all my milk.' But why didn't she stay at home and catch mice and live on them, says you. Reason enough, says I for our mice couldn't get crumbs of meat and bread like as she did man's mice can, so they had to live on the recollection of what they used to eat before their master was a drunkard, and at last they got so thin and scraggy, that fifty of them wouldn't give the old cat a breakfast.

But when I reformed things took a different turn. Smith's table had plenty of fish and plenty of meat on it, and Smith's mice had plenty of crumbs and grew nicely, and Smith's cat had plenty of mice, and didn't have to steal the neighbor's meat and fish any more. No sir, my mice were fat and plump and my old cat was spry and active, and it didn't take fifty mice to make a meal nother. No sir-ee. The old cat would just catch two mice, and these two were as much as she could eat at one meal; and when She had eat them, she'd lie down and go to sleep, and after a good night's rest, she'd wake up in the morning with the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that the mice, fat, plump mice were not all gone, but that there were a few more left of the same sort."

THE WIFE AT HOME.—That woman deserves not a husband's generous love, who will not greet him with smiles as he returns from the labors of the day; who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in ten thousand who is so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence, and break away from such a home.

The farms of Belgium rarely exceed five acres, and yet, by the excellence of their culture they support a whole family comfortably.

Persons, especially fine ladies, who, in consequence of inactive or sedentary habits, the too frequent use of close carriages, and an over-refined and luxurious regimen, are afflicted with the distressing disorder termed Nervousness, will find their complaint effectually cured by six weeks' residence in a work house.—Punch.

VOICE OF INDUSTRY.

WHAT WE LABOR FOR:

The Rights of Man to himself, to a permanent home on the earth, to the choice of industrial pursuits, to limit for himself the hours of toil, to an equivalent for what he produces, to the best opportunities for education, and to freedom in every thing.

LOWELL, OCTOBER 2, 1846.

The Industrial Reform Pledge.

"We whose names are annexed, desirous of restoring to man his Natural Right to Land, do solemnly agree, that we will not vote for any man for the Presidency or Congress who will not pledge himself in writing to use all the influence of his station, if elected, to prevent all further traffic in the Public Lands of the States and of the United States, and to cause them to be laid out in farms and lots for the free and exclusive use of actual settlers; or for any man for the Governorship or the Legislature who will not so pledge himself to the Freedom of the Public Lands, to a Limitation of the quantity of land to be obtained by any individual hereafter in this State, to the exemption of the Homestead from any future debt or mortgage, and to a limitation to ten of the hours of daily labor on public works or in establishments chartered by law."

New England Workingmen's Association.

The Association met in Convention, at Union Hall, in Nashua N. H., Sept. 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The President being absent, W. F. Young was called to the Chair, and G. H. Merriam Chosen Secretary pro tem.

On motion, John Allen, W. F. Young and A. C. Hill, were chosen a Business Committee for the Convention.

Voted to adjourn to two o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President having arrived, took the Chair.

Voted to add Miss H. J. Stone, John S. Fletcher, S. D. Clark and J. G. Kaulback to the business Committee.

The Treasurer's Report was called for, read and accepted.

The Subject of a new Constitution being called up, Mr. Allen, and Ross, and Miss Stone were added to the Committee appointed at the Annual meeting in Boston, to draw up the Same.

Mr. Allen submitted the following Resolutions, in behalf of the Voice of Industry, organ of the Association, which he supported by a few remarks.

Whereas, the cause of Industrial Reform is yet in its infancy, in this country—its principles and measures little known among the people at large; and whereas the Laboring classes cannot expect to succeed in the abolition of the evils, that from causes inherent in the structure of society, are increasing upon them unless some unitary action among them can be secured—therefore:

Resolved, That it is an object of the first importance, to sustain a free paper, that shall be so universal in its aims, as to meet the wants of all classes of the laboring population, and so thorough in its principles and modes of action, as to unite them in a Reform League, that shall make them, one, and inseparable, and direct their efforts to the achievement of the great objects for which they should labor.

Resolved, That to meet this demand of the cause of Labor Reform, the Voice of Industry, should be sustained as the organ of the Working classes, and that we recommend the adoption of measures at this Convention which shall place that paper on a firm foundation, and secure for it a permanent pecuniary support.

Resolved, That a Committee now be appointed by this Convention, who shall inquire into, and report upon its present condition and propose measures for its future publication.

Voted to adopt the above Resolutions and appoint Messrs. Putnam of Danvers, Currier of Manchester, Fletcher and Hatch, and Mrs. Quimby of Lowell, Miss Eastman of Manchestdr, Messrs. Kaulback and Campbell of Boston, Newton of Holliston, Craft and Miss Lovejoy of Nashua; a committee inquire into the condition of the paper, and report the same before the Convention rises.

Mr. Campbell from committee on the Constitution submitted the same for the consideration of the Convention, from which a discussion arose between Messrs. Ross, Putnam, Campbell, Palmer, Kaulback and Hatch, on the subject of War; or the propriety of its being enumerated among the evils which afflict the Laboring classes.

Voted that the Constitution be referred back to the Committee, for further deliberation.

Adjourned to 6 1-2 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Vice President in the Chair.

Voted to add Mrs. Davis of Manchester, to the committee on the 'Voice of Industry.'

Mr. Campbell occupied the hour a few minutes in submitting the following Resolution, and commending the City Authorities, on water commissions of Boston in the stand they had taken in constructing that work.

Resolved, That the authorities of the city of Boston, in their decision, not to allow any Contractor to be employed by the "Water Commissioners," unless they should give security that all the laborers be paid, also their determination that no intoxicating drinks be used, and their contemplation that Ten Hours shall constitute a days work, until the enterprise is completed, deserves the commendation of this Convention, and every friend to the good of the Laboring classes.

Miss Eastman presented the following Report from the Manchester Female Labor Reform Association, which was accepted for publication.

Report of the Female Labor Reform Association at Manchester.

The female members of the Labor Reform Association, are happy to meet again their friends in a Workingman's Convention, and present to them our Report.

We do this with increased confidence in the truth and importance of our views, and with a strong hope of success, in bringing about the Ten Hour system; we present this, too with a conviction that our efforts have not been in vain.

We are happy to say our cause is steadily advancing, and increasing in power, if not so much in numbers.

Since the last Report the Male and Female Associations have met together, instead of separately as heretofore. We find this the best way as we can devise plans together, to better advantage, *seeing men can do nothing without us, and we cannot do much without them.*

We have met every Monday evening, and feel that we do something every evening to promote the great object of our Association. We have had some spirited discussions upon the importance of having more of the 'Voice' devoted directly to the subject of a reduction in the hours of labor, and the best way to bring this needful plan about.

Original communications have been furnished most every evening, read and sent to Editors favoring our cause. There has been some additional members. The present number is three hundred. We have frequent cause of regret that so many of our sisterhood are afraid of "the old man," (as the first overseer is called,) and often dare not move in our cause, from fear of being discharged."

Since our last report, we have sent into the Legislature, a huge petition, the result you have known; but we are not to be discouraged by one trial. We hope the next Legislature will be made of such men as shall look to our wants, more than to serve the monopolist and abuse our petitions.

We regret, bitterly that there are some among as Editors, who undertake to make us an inconsistency in our advocating the Ten Hour system. We think such are afraid of housing 'Loaves and Fishes,' furnished them by their masters. We say to such beings, for the sake of thousands of unfortunate females, for God's sake and the sake of your own souls, be "Conservators" of such evil doings, and be saved.

To Editors who have advocated our cause, we feel an inexpressible degree of gratitude, and hope for more of your help in gaining our desired object.

In conclusion, (of my more than a report as was not intended when I began) I must be said we are greatful to Miss M. Eastman, for her faithful services as our Secretary. She now resigns her office to one who follows out this report, and hopes to follow the example of her predecessor in the discharging of her duty.

May our muse be in field and exalted; may it pervade the whole land; she is unprompted by and defiance as the winds of Heaven; with the blessings of the Lord Almighty upon us, in all our efforts to elevate the human family.

SARAH HUMPHREY, President.

M. EASTMAN, Secretary.

Mr. Allen from the business Committee presented the following Resolutions.

Resolved, That the Corporate Factory system of the United States, with its monopoly of native power, and machinery, of the elements of production, and the instrumentalities of life, has reduced the laboring population to a state of tenantry, serfdom, and dependence, more fearful in its character, tendencies and results, than the military feudalism of Europe.

Resolved, That the irresponsible power of its overseerdom, the iniquitous conspiracy between agents and directors, by which they blast the character of virtuous girls, sending their names to the black lists of other Corporations, and depriving them of employment in other places, deserves to be made a State's prison offence; and the perpetrators of the deed of darkness and oppression to suffer the rigors of penal justice.

Resolved, That the fourteen hour system of labor, adopted in our American Factories, (half an hour) allowed for the short time, (half an hour) allowed for meals, the number of operatives crowded into the same sleeping apartments, in factory boarding houses, are compelling the operatives to violate the laws of health, to a degree that makes the system of factory labor, and life, but little better than physical assassination—that it gives to the operatives no time or opportunity for the improvement of the mind and heart, and is the enemy of intelligence, religion, and morality.

Resolved, that ten hours should be declared by the legislature to constitute a legal day's work.

Voted to accept the discussion; after which Mr. Allen defended them at length; showing the effect of the Factory system as it now exists, upon the health of the operatives, its tendency to destroy their constitutions, if long pursued; its almost total neglect of mental and moral natures, and the poor recompense it offers in return for their incessant toil and drudgery. He spoke of its influences upon the overseers and agents, in making them so callous to the interests of the operatives, as to disregard their rights, and in some cases driving them out of their employ and preventing them from getting employment elsewhere, by a conspiracy entered into for that purpose, simply because the operative will not submit to any demand corporation caprice may see fit to require. The speaker cited instances where this "Corporation conspiracy" had done its deeds of darkness, and closed by an eloquent appeal to the operatives in behalf of the "Ten Hour System."

Mr. Young urged a reduction of the hours of labor, as an antidote for many of the ills which afflict the operatives, and called for its support by them, for their own, and the welfare of those who should take their places.

Mr. J. B. Moulton of Nashua, defended the factory system from the charges preferred against it, acknowledging at the same time, that he was entirely ignorant of the system, but drawing his arguments from the small share of odium upon the speakers and Convention, sat down and was followed by Mr. Palmer, who showed the grounds taken by the previous speaker, to be insupportable, and his reasoning fallacious, inasmuch as the beauty, health and intelligence of the operatives spoken of by the previous speaker, were not legitimate results of the system, but the blessings of a peaceful life, at their several homes among the green hills of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, of which the grasping insatiate Factory System, had as yet been unable to rob them.

After a few remarks, so ambiguous that we could not get their true meaning, (from one Mr. Dodge an overseer,) the Convention adjourned to Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

MORNING SESSION, SECOND DAY.

Vice President in the Chair.

The Committee on a new Constitution reported the same for the consideration of the Convention, which after a lengthy discussion and several amendments was adopted as follows:

PREAMBLE.

Believing in the Rights of Man to himself and to his family, to the choice of Industrial pursuits, and to an equivalent for what he produces, in contradistinction to all systems of slavery, compulsion, fraud or injustice; believing in the rights of all persons to the free use of the soil, motive power, and machinery; in short, to all the rights of labor, despite the authority of *real* or *mock* claims, monopoly or privilege;—in the rights of all to life, in a healthful low-rented, and to the best opportunities of education, in opposition to all systems of wage dependence, tenantry, or partiality in distributing of the blessings of a divine providence;—in the right of the people, so to organize Commerce and Labor, as to dispense with an increasing class of non-producers, and furnish them with useful employment; by establishing relations of guarantees in Protective Union for mutual and soul-sympathy, in sickness and misfortune, infancy and old age, in contrast with the chaotic competition and oppression which now prevail, in the sphere of trade and industry, and with the poverty and wants to which we are exposed in present society; the undersigned, workingmen and women of New England, voluntarily organize ourselves into an Industrial Reform Association, whose aim shall be the establishment of these rights, and the discharge of these natural obligations, and agree to regulate our action by the following

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Society shall be called the LABOR REFORM LEAGUE of New England.

2. The object of the League, shall be the promulgation of the principles of Industrial Reform by public Lectures and discussions, by the circulation of books and tracts, and by the support of a weekly paper, which shall be the organ of the movement, and under the supervision of the Board of Direction, or a Publishing Committee whom they may appoint; also the organization of auxiliary Leagues in every State, County and town, of New England, in order to secure greater unity of action among the working Classes, and to raise funds by donation, subscription, and such other means as may be deemed expedient, to be expended by the Board of direction, in such manner as may be thought the best suited, to facilitate the political, commercial, and beneficial purposes of the League.

3. Its officers shall consist of a President, two or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, Treasurer, and a Board of seven Directors.

4. The Annual meeting shall be held in the City of Lowell, on the last Tuesday in March, at which time the officers shall be chosen, and reports made of the doings for the past year.

5. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all the meetings of the League, or secure the attendance of at least one Vice President, and, also, to take proper measures either in person or by an agent appointed for the purpose with the assistance of the Directors, to make all necessary arrangements for the meetings of the League, in the various towns, where they are from time to time to be holden, at least one week before the time of meeting.

6. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to enter in a book, all the doings of the League. And either attend in person at all its meetings, or see that the records are forwarded by the hands of some responsible person, in season to be used at the opening of the meeting.

7. The Treasurer shall receive all monies belonging to the League, and pay all bills, only under the direction of the Board of Directors.

8. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to call meetings at least four times in the year, direct and arrange such business as may be best calculated to give impulse to the operations of the Society; superintend the publication of the Voice of Industry, and report to the League at each of its meetings, the state of the paper.

9. Any person may become a member of this League, *by signing the Constitution, and conforming to its laws, authority, and guarantees*; any persons may become life members, by paying five dollars, for which they shall receive a receipt. All persons sent as Delegates to the regular meetings of the League, by other Labor Reform Associations, shall be entitled to all the Rights of members, during the time for which they were chosen.

10. The League shall have power to invite any person or persons to participate in its discussions and deliberations, but members only shall be entitled to vote.

11. This Constitution, may be altered, or amended at any regular meeting of the League, by a vote of two thirds of the members present, notice having been given at a previous meeting.

Committee on nominating officers reported the following for the remainder of the year, who were duly elected.

For President.

DAVID BRYANT, Boston.

Vice Presidents.

E. C. DARLING, Lowell,

S. D. CLARK, Manchester.

Recording Secretary,

MISS H. J. STONE, Lowell.

Corresponding Secretary,

W. F. YOUNG, Lowell.

Treasurer.

G. H. MERIAM, Lowell.

Directors.

J. S. FLETCHER, JOHN ALLEN, MRS. C. N. M. CURRY and MISS MARY PETERSON, Lowell; C. P. HOVEY, JAMES CAMPBELL, Boston; S. B. DAVIS, Manchester, N. H.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Was mostly occupied in hearing reports from several delegates.

Mr. Currier of Manchester, stated that he came as a Delegate from the Manchester Division of the 'Protective Union', and spoke encouragingly of its condition and future prospects.

Mr. Ross of Manchester followed and gave some interesting thoughts, upon the same subject—from his own observation, he had come to the conclusion that the working people of Manchester paid a yearly tax of one hundred thousand dollars for the support of mercantile non-producers, in that city, which vast sum they might save by the 'Protective Union' if fully carried out.

Mr. Kaulback, addressed the meeting in his usual candid manner, upon the same subject; stating that the Boston Divisions had succeeded beyond the expectations of their most sanguine friends.

Mr. Young introduced the following Resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That under the present unnatural, uncertain, and competing state of Labor, the inadequate encouragement and protection it gives to the laborer, and in view of the tendencies of our present false and unjust Commercial arrangements, which gives such a large proportion of the products of Labor, to the mere exchanger; thereby creating a numerous and useless class of rich commercial non-producers, who live in affluence and luxury at the expense of the working classes, this Convention recommend to the workingmen and women, throughout N. England, the formation of mutual guarantee Associations, similar to the "Workingmen's Protective Union;" for the purpose of promoting that direct interchange of productions, between the producer and consumer, so essential to the elevation of the laboring classes, by securing to honest toil its just rewards.

A Resolution relative to the organization of labor by the State was also presented by Mr. Young, in connection with the "Pledge" which was discussed by Messrs. Hatch Palmer, Ross, and Young, and after amendment, passed, as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention also recommend to the voting workingmen of New England, to use all their political influence in favor of the immediate adoption of the measures proposed in the following Pledge.

"We whose names are annexed, desirous of restoring to man his Natural Right to Land, do solemnly agree, that we will not vote for any man for the Presidency, or Congress who will not pledge himself in writing to use all the influence of his station, if elected, to prevent all further traffic in the Public Lands of the States, and of the United States, and to cause them to be laid out in farms and lots for the free and exclusive use of actual settlers; or for any man for the Governorship or the Legislature who will not so pledge himself to the freedom of the public Lands, to a limitation of the quantity of land to be obtained by any individual hereafter in this State to the exemption of the Homestead from any future debt or mortgage, and to a limitation to ten, of the hours of daily labor on public works, or in establishments chartered by law."

Adjourned to 6 1-2 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION SECOND DAY.

President in the Chair.

Miss Stone presented the following report of the Lowell Female Labor Reform Association, was read and adopted by an enthusiastic response of hundreds who crowded the Hall.

Report of the Lowell Female Labor Reform Association.

It will not be expected by this Convention, that in the three short months, any great or important changes should have occurred in our humble Association. All truly noble and beneficial reforms have ever moved with slow, but sure and permanent steps. Plans have been well matured, in sober, candid, conscientious minds, before being reduced to practice. The spirit of true benevolence and human sympathy, has, and ever must, give to reform, its impetus and success! Benevolence, having for its sole object, the exaltation, perfection and happiness of the progressive race of man. Sympathy, one of the holiest and most blessed emotions, with which Nature's God has endowed all his creatures—going out into every part of creation—encircling in its universal arms, every suffering, sorrowing and oppressed child of humanity, and longing, O, how ardently, to relieve, comfort, elevate and bless all who bear the impress of a hand Divine! But these two handmaids of Reform, have had other and not less efficient spirits to co-operate with them in every good cause.

Self-Sacrifice, patience, perseverance, union, integrity, firmness, unyielding faith in the good to be attained and a host of others, which might be named, have been the companions and never failing friends of each and every true Reformer in the world! *Let us learn from the past*, and be guided by *principle within*, which all the honors, beaus or jeers of a world, cannot lead or turn aside from the path where lies duty to ourselves, to humanity, to God!

S. G. BAGLEY, President.

H. J. STONE, Rec. Secretary.

Mr. Meriam, offered the following resolution, which called for a more general discussion of the evils which afflict society.

Resolved, That while this Convention recognizes the evils of the present protracted hours of labor by Corporations and employers generally, it denounces in unmeasured terms the great evils of War, Slavery, and Intemperance.

The Resolutions, upon the subject of factory labor, was then taken up, and Mr. Campbell spoke with much energy and force in their support.

Mr. Puttnam of Nashua, a Corporation defender, then rose in a very *dignified* manner, and lisped for fifteen minutes, in quoting from Dickens, "Doz,"—very false but flattering descriptions of the Lowell Factories, and operatives.

Mr. Young next spoke in defence of the resolutions, followed by one Mr. Webster, who evidently made but little progress in converting subjects to the present system of corporation oppression.

Mr. Kaulback of Boston, then took the floor and ably defended the resolutions, in a speech of considerable length followed by a Mr. Dodge, who had dodged into the meeting with a determined spirit to dodge every principle of truth and justice, and fairly whatever had been said in their favor; was interrupted by a Lady who worked in one of the mills in Nashua, and who could no silently permit herself and sister operatives, to be slandered and libelled in such an unsparing manner.

Mr. Palmer then made a few remarks in relation to the reduction of wages and increase of labor.

Mr. Moulton then offered a few remarks that were neither denunciatory of the reform movement, or in favor of the factory system.

Voted to adjourn, to meet again at 10 o'clock the following morning.

MORNING SESSION THIRD DAY.

President in the Chair.

The resolutions that had been offered at the previous meetings were adopted.

Mr. Palmer's bill for printing Circulars, was then presented and referred to the following persons for investigation; C. M. N. Quimby, A. C. Hill, and E. C. Darling.

The subject of the Fourth of July Celebration was referred to David Bryant of Boston, Mehitable Eastman of Manchester, and E. C. Darling of Lowell.

The Committee on investigating the Voice of Industry, reported by recommending that a Committee be selected to examine the books and accounts of the same, and report to the next quarterly meeting.

On motion, a Committee of three was chosen for said purpose.

The following persons were chosen dele-

gates to attend the National Reform Convention at Worcester on the 8th and 9th of Oct.

G. W. Hatch, J. C. Palmer, Miss M. Eastman, David Bryant, Miss H. J. Stone, J. G. Kaulback, S. B. Davis, N. W. Brown, John Allen, Miss S. G. Bagley.

Convention adjourned to meet at Woonsocket R. I., in December, to be called by the Board of Directors.

Political Action among the Workingmen.

This is a subject which we wish to treat with due candor and consideration; having nothing to advance or no convictions to utter, but those prompted from a sincere desire to advocate the best, most efficient, rational and all-evident means for the abolition of oppression in all its degrading features, and the redemption of the bones and sinews, health and happiness of the working population of our own country and the world, from the power of isolated avarice and accidental fortunes, which has created a false state of society, in which the natural rights of man are trampled upon and violated, religion poisoned, philosophy perverted, government prostituted, and the natural order of creation reversed, subjecting humanity to ignorance, slavery and superstition.

We have never believed that political strife and supremacy was *the* great object which has given rise to the present workingmen's reform—that they wish to avail themselves of certain privileges which others possess through the power of the ballot box without regard to universal right and justice. We have no fellowship with the idea, that the workingmen should combine together, to be seen and known as a political faction, whose object shall be to dethrone other political parties and usurp to themselves the same unhallowed power to gratify a spirit of revenge or retaliation. It is power gained in this way which is oppressing us, and of which we are complaining—but we unite together and resort to the same means to gain the ascendancy, that we may have "our turn" at ruling, while others are oppressed and wronged! This is not the aim or purpose of the workingmen's reform; the doctrine it we understand, is is "*equal justice*" to *all*, that *all* are entitled to certain great and "unalienable rights," which are indispensably requisite to their happiness—to the perfection of their natures and to their individual and collective peace, prosperity, mental, physical and spiritual progress. From this view of the subject, it is clearly evident, that if one man possesses and enjoys these "certain rights" to which he is entitled by nature, he is not robbing any of his fellows or the mass; he is only taking that portion of the great Divinity estate which is bequeathed to him by virtue of his existence, *as a capital to commence business upon*, and, for which he renders, more than an equivalent to swell the aggregate of posterity's treasury. Now all alike are entitled to such a portion of nature's gifts as will conduce in the highest degree to their happiness, which will secure individual independence, which will secure individual and social purity, and should any, from physical disinvestment or accidental casualty fail to contribute their share to the aggregate of human products, they are entitled to such a portion of the products of the mass—(not one individual, as will satisfy their every wish and lead to their comfort.) This natural state of things does not exist, and society is cursed with the results, vice, strife, confusion and wickedness—while one class is prodigally living in luxury which they never produced, another is in squalid poverty, robbed of the proceeds of their toil and made the servile instruments of tyranny.

This state of society which falls with such destructive weight upon those who are obliged to labor for a living and is casting a blight and mildew over the race, the workingmen of New England wish to remedy; and the question comes up at this time, is political action the antidote? What has made society thus disorganized and misused power, then is it not to be feared, that the same results will follow, so long as the cause exists? Suppose the workingmen organize into a political party and go up to the battle and contend with other parties for power; is there not danger of their being guilty of the same injustice that we now complain of, should they gain the ascendancy? Although government at present is recreant to the true interests of the various classes, would they not be likely to become corrupt and oppressive when once in power? Would it not be a warfare for might rather than right, in which the victorious party claims the privilege of *legally* oppressing the other and violating their right by legislative enactments? So long as the inducement exists for men to abuse power gained by political action, there is danger in relying too much upon it to renovate society. The workingmen have certain great principles which they wish to establish, the prevalence of which would secure to all their natural rights, and banish from community much of its poverty, vice and misery. Now before these principles can be applied, they must be understood; hence the necessity of *intelligent action* and *moral power*. Should we arouse the working classes by exciting their prejudices and appealing to their passions and selfish feelings merely, to a hot headed political combat, in which the chief object should be power, a desire to avail themselves of the same opportunities and monopolizing privileges which their opposers enjoy, and should they succeed, no permanent good can be accomplished, for the same evil still exists, only in a different form; the oppressed now become oppressors and those that ruled are now subjects. Now this evil should be eradicated; we must introduce these vital reconciling principles, which are universal in their application, seeking the good of *all*. To do this, the rights of all must be known and acknowledged; the community must be enlightened, and public opinion set at work—wrong exposed and right rewarded. That the working classes of this country should have a firm, united and comprehensive organization, is beyond a doubt. They suffer more from a want of union, than all other causes combined; we are confused and divided; no confidence, and without concentration of action or purpose. The various necessary offices of the country should be filled with workingmen, men who understand the wants of the people and will use their influence to encourage producing industry, who will legislate for humanity and virtue, and aid on a speedy union between capital and labor; when the great principles of human rights, to which we have alluded, shall be made practical. Any measures that shall aid to bring about this happy result, we shall advocate and urge; anything that shall tend to honest legislation and to sweep with party shuffling and trickery which characterize the politics of the days we live in, with joy. We confidently believe the day is not far distant, when the workingmen will mature and unite upon such rational and efficient plans for operation as shall effect a radical and permanent change in our present oppressive and degrading system of labor; we do not like to call it "political action;" society has debased this term, it wears the degrading stain—it has been prostituted and despoiled of its virtue by party contention and lustful ambition and the mere mention serves to imply selfishness and sectarian controversy, factional tyranny and jacobinical usurpation, all the vice, wrong and uncharitableness which have disgraced the elective franchise, seems associated with it. Let us have some term more pure—*rational, intellectual, brotherly action, christian action*; terms upon which all the friends of truth and goodness can unite, which shall make practical the beautiful truths of "equal rights," and mutual interests, and lead to heaven the noble structure of humanity's brotherhood. Let the working classes unite to organize and agitate throughout the various town, States and counties, and let all well digested measures, adopted and vigorously prosecuted until labor shall receive its just reward and the heart of humanity made glad. Our cause is onward as sure as knowledge and truth will triumph over error and superstition.

W. F. Young.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Dear Tribune:—A few days from Boston by any of your Extras, would be thankfully received, with out doubt. I feel that I live because I yet enjoy the pleasure of reading your dear paper once before. It is better live than never. Did so did the anti slavery folks think last Thursday eve, at Faneuil Hall, where they met to express their indignation at the conduct of Mr John H. Pettes, Co., and one Capt. Harris, men who are in this city, for forcibly carrying away a Yankee man, who escaped in from slavery in New Orleans.

The venerable John Q. Adams presided at the meeting, taking the chair before the hour, he was followed by the following years ago, when he presided at the meeting of the fathers and grandfathers of those present, to consider a subject of vital import; that was, for the taking an American person from the U. S. ship Chesapeake, by the British ship Leopard;—this was for the abduction of Mr Sims from the State of Massachusetts.

Speeches were made by Dr. Howe, Stephen C. and Wendell Phillips, Rev. Theodore Parker, who spoke to the purpose the best of any. There is a wide difference now in what people say and what they do, to what they said and did in the days of the Revolution. Then continued the speaker, there was a back ground of action—now, there was none—resolutions would be past, but that was the end of them; all that was thought of was Tariffs, Banks and Dividends. These remarks were received with reiterated applause. He proceeded—Washington was a hot place, but our doughfaces, I see there come back as soft as they were. (Loud cheers.)

Rev. Mr. Stone of Salem, then took the stand, but was listened to with indifference; the audience to long, possibly, that Sunday was a day set apart for sermons—that one seventh part of the time ought to satisfy such people.

The meeting went off well. A stronger anti-slavery feeling being manifested generally, than I ever before witnessed.

You have seen, I presume, the regular nominations of the Whig and Democratic conventions, which have been held in the same place, within a few days. Their selection does not give me entire satisfaction—nor do I think my nomination will suit the National Reformers. I must they will have a full convention at Worcester. I do not anticipate we shall make hardly a respectable appearance at the polls, but that should not intimidate us. We must commence operations and make capital, or votes, by our industry and perseverence. It will never be said of that party, there is no back ground of action to their resolutions, for their one-hundred and sixty acres will give them a sufficient area.

Protective Unions are increasing in Divisions rapidly. We have seven already, in this State. Did the working men realize their advantage, there would not be a village but would have one. We must wait and let time show the practical advantages to be derived from them. It will take some time yet, to get those already formed upon a perfect system. It will require a deal of labor, and sacrifice of time to perfect them. The amount of money used for the purchase of goods is altogether to small a sum, to obtain the advantages that are to be obtained. The amount now used will be sufficient, however, to demonstrate these advantages.

Indirect taxation and power has done enough for this world—it is time the people should cease to support official Mountebanks, or merchant Princes. The ten hour question I hope will be effectually agitated this winter, so that a thorough organization can be made throughout New England, to carry it into effect at the earliest period. The strike in some shop or town is useless. It must be more general, it must be by acclimation in all manufacturing places of any note. Total abstinence should be urged most seriously upon all who labor, that they may save sufficient to support them while they are unemployed, the more effectually to hold out, by not wasting the little they have and then be compelled to go to work by shear necessity. Every exertion should be put forth by the working people to bring this about, remembering that the more they are over worked now, the sooner they will become candidates, by sickness and disease, for the poor house, with the consideration that they are used up men.

Yours, Ned.

Boston, Sept 30, 1846.

"Some one or more scoundrels, robbed a peach tree on the premises of *Dr. Joseph N. Bates* on Sunday night, and not content with bearing off the half ripe fruit, broke down a branch two or three inches in diameter and carried it away. It was a rare kind of tree which Dr. B. had carefully cultivated for two or three years and had just commenced bearing.

There is no punishment by statute or lynch law half severe enough for such scoundrels. They ought to have their eyes picked out with hot pincers, their flesh filed with needles, their hands drop off with rot, their tongues eaten with vile maggots, their feet roasted over burning coals, their knees stuck through with rusty skewers, their hair pulled out by slow weights, their noses ground off with rasps, their jaws taken off with dull saws, their throats filled with melted pitch, their teeth drawn out one by one, their legs worn off by travelling on scorpions, their bowels shot into with Mexican cooper grape, their backs blistered with red hot irons, their heads opened by cats drawn backwards and healed by aqua fortis, and then be drawn by the magnetic telegraph over four thousand miles of stump space. In addition they should be held to pay a smart fine and all damages.—[Barre Gazette.

It is not the editor of the Gazette changed his views of penal justice, since we were boys together, at the Academy on the hill? Speak well of the "Bridge" that carries you safe over.

At the Native American Convention in Worcester, Francis Bayles of Taunton, was nominated for Governor, and Charles W. Moore of Charlestown, for Lt. Governor.

News about Town and Country.

Nashua Volunteers.—A new military company appeared without uniform on Thursday evening last. It was under the command of Capt. "Mopstick," and corporal "Tom." They were out on *duty*, and the ranks were represented as being *full*, but excepting the key hole of the gates.

"The End of the World."—It is a splendid specimen of art, and must be beneficial to the Millerites in aiding their fruitful imaginations in the arrangements for "the crack of doom." We advise all who do not believe in the omnipotence of mind to give them a call, see if they do not discover some evidence of the power of imagination.

That Serenade.—Some ministering angels have made our dreams very pleasant a number of times of late. We have been awakened and know not whether we were in "the land of music and flowers" or some heavenly messenger had come to cheer our lone way to the home of the blest. We know not who they are, but we are truly grateful and if it is "more blessed to give than to receive," then they will receive their reward.

Concert.—The Oriental Singers gave a Concert at the City Hall on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. It is to be repeated again this evening. They are of the most melodious, amusing kind, and are warranted a full house.

Rev. Thos. P. Hunt is lecturing on temperance at Washington, D. C.

Thanksgiving in Georgia and North Carolina, 5th of November.

To whom it Doth Concern.

We must impress upon the minds of our agents that no papers will be sent to new subscribers unless payment be made in advance. We have received "lists" during the past week from some of our agents—those that have paid will get the "Voice," those that have not will have to borrow. It will be well for our agents both travelling and local to bear this in mind, for we are determined to adhere to this rule. The "Voice" has had to suffer severely from delinquents heretofore, and it is our intention to guard against it as much as possible in future.

Most of the girls in two rooms in the mills of the Nashua corporation turned out on Tuesday night at lighting up time, and refused to work by candle light. The Agent and overseers refused to let them out of the yard, and they had to stay till bell time.

The men employed in the new machine shop also refused to work evenings, but consented to a reduction of ten per cent.—[Telegraph.

At Syracuse, N. Y., an Irishman named Gough shot his wife and child on the 23d ult. He was drunk at the time.

Baby, the pirate, sailed on Tuesday, as a steerage passenger in the Queen of the West for Liverpool.

Eight millions, nine hundred and twenty two thousand eight hundred and thirty four pounds of tea, were exported from China to the United States the last six months of 1845.

There is more spirituous liquor consumed in Sweden now, than was ever drank in the worst days of American drunkenness.

On the 7th of November the new law for the purpose of the liquor traffic will go into effect in the State of Maine.

A charter for a College to be located at Platteville, was granted by the territorial legislature of Wisconsin, at its last session.

The Liberator calls the "Evangelical Alliance," "a brotherhood of thieves."

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices where they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered their paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud.

NOTICES.

ANTI SLAVERY MEETING.

There will be an Anti Slavery meeting in Anti Slavery Hall, 36, Central street, next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Come friends of the Slave, one and all.

Lowell, Oct. 1, 1846.

☞ The Working Men's Protective Union, Division No. 1, meets at No. 5 Boylston Hall, Boston, every Wednesday evening for business, and Monday evening for discussion at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Wm. J. Kaulback, Sec'y.

Carrier Wanted.

A good, faithful, trustworthy CARRIER is wanted to carry the Voice of Industry to subscribers in this city. Apply at this office immediately.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife, Susan H. Littlefield, has left my bed and board without provocation, I hereby forbid all persons from trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. J. BUTTERFIELD, Jr.

Lowell, Oct. 1, 1846. 3t10

G. E. Cheever,

WATCH-MAKER AND JEWELLER,

A splendid assortment of rich Jewelry and Fancy Goods very cheap at 112 Merrimack street.—Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of every description repaired in the best manner and warranted. Next door to Post-office.

Lowell, Oct. 2, 1846. 3t10

BUY WHILE YOU CAN.

JUST RECEIVED, a new style of Cameo Pins—the first ever offered in Lowell. Please call before they are gone. To be had only at

112 *Merrimack street.*

G. E. DESOX CHEEVER.

Lowell, Oct. 2, 1846.

DANIEL CLARKE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office No. 82, Central,

Corner of Hurd street.

Lowell, Sept. 18, 1846. 1t 6m

Important to the Ladies.

THE SUBSCRIBER, (No. 65, corner of Merrimack and John sts.) now receiving from importers both in New York and Boston, a new and beautiful assortment of Millinery Goods, as ever were offered in this city, and as cheap as can be found anywhere else.

J. P. AVERS.

Lowell, Sept 28, 1846. 4t9

Stoves, Stoves, Stoves!

WAGER & DATEN'S air-tight Cooking Stoves, with a general assortment of both new and old, Copper and Iron Pumps, Soap Stones, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

Cash paid for Rags, Copper, Brass, Rubber, Old Iron, &c.

Setting and repairing Pumps, and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice, by L. W. & D. B. DANGS, opposite the Washington House, Lowell. 2t

Notice.

THIS may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son John A. Spofford his time to act and trade for himself,—that I shall hereafter claim none of his earnings and pay no debts of his contracting.

JOHN T. SPOFFORD.

Witness—S. E. Young.

Lowell, Aug. 24, 1846.

ANELLI'S GREAT PAINTING

The End of the World!

OR

OPENING OF THE SIXTH SEAL,

IS now open for exhibition at Wentworth's Hall for a few days only. The Painting is of immense size, containing 500 square feet of canvass, with about 40 colossal figures, besides immense masses of people in the distance, cities and shipping in flames, scenery, &c. It has been visited during the past year by more than 70,000 persons, and is pronounced by the best judges, to be the most magnificent and sublime painting ever exhibited in this country.

Hours of exhibition from 3 o'clock, A. M., to 10, P. M. Brilliantly lighted at night. Explanatory Lectures given at 4 o'clock, P. M., and also at 8 1-4 each evening.

☞ Admittance 25 cents; Season tickets 50 cents; Children half price; Schools, &c., admitted at reduced rates, and a lecture given expressly for the occasion.

Lowell, Sept. 25, 1846. n25tf

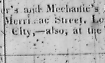
BAILEY'S LOWELL AND ESSEX CITY DAILY EXPRESS.

THIS New Line, for the accommodation of the public, will leave Lowell for Essex City, every morning at half past 7 o'clock; and leave Essex for Lowell, at 5 o'clock P. M. Orders faithfully attended to. Bills and notes collected, and all ordinary business attended to with care and fidelity.

Mr. Bailey has convenient carriages for the conveyance of passengers to and from these places. All who are disposed to patronize him, will please leave their names at his office, and they will be called for at their respective places of residence, and left at the places of their destination.

Offices—Farmer's and Mechanic's Hotel and T. J. Bailey's No. 9, Merrimac Street, Lowell, T. Osgood's No. 2, Essex City,—also, at the Tol House in the latter place.

REMOVAL.



DR. S. F. GLADWIN would inform his patrons, and all other persons who may be in want of the service of a Dentist, that he has removed his office to his residence, No. 96, Merrimack street, one door west of Hale's confectionary, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may have occasion for his professional services, at all hours of the day and evening.

The length of Dr. Gladwin's residence in Lowell, and the large amount of his business in past years, renders it unnecessary for him to resort to the common practice of puffing. He would therefore, merely state that he is prepared to perform all operations upon the Teeth in the latest and most approved manner. All materials which he uses are warranted to be of the best quality, and the work to be equal to that of any other Dentist. He will insert single teeth, or any required number, either on pivot or fine gold plate.

Dr. G. will insert whole sets of teeth—either with or without atmospheric pressure, and to answer all purposes of Mastication.

Any responsible person, who may require it, will be allowed a sufficient time to test the quality of the work, and the accuracy of the fit before payment will be required.

Dr. Gladwin is permitted to refer such as may desire information in regard to his qualifications as a Dentist, to the following persons, who have worn the sets of teeth inserted by him, and nearly all obtained by atmospheric pressure alone, from one to three years.

Mrs. S. Wood,	Mrs. C. Marsh,
" C. E. Jones,	" J. Pratt,
" H. Graham,	" E. M. Gardner,
" C. Adams,	" Elizabeth Hill,
" W. Williams,	" John Ayer,
" C. Clark,	" M. Andrews,
" H. H. Walcott,	Dr. D. Mowe,
" S. W. Baker,	William North,
" T. Sanborn,	Amos Holt,
" M. Hodgdon,	George Walker,
	K. F. Leighton.

Prices for work will be as low as the prices of any regular Dentists in this city or Boston.

Lowell, Aug. 21, 1846.

PEARSON'S

DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS!

☞ Prices Reduced ☜

THE subscriber still continues at his old stand, Wentworth's Building, Merrimack street, near the Railroad Depot, Lowell, Mass., where he may at all times be found, ready to impart his professional services to all who wish accurate likenesses.

Mr P designs all competitors, having by the instructions of the first artists in the country and a long experience in the business, produced the most accurate likenesses of any establishment in the city; and he would at this time be glad of the opportunity to put his skill in competition with any other establishment here. Persons desirous of having miniatures taken, are requested to call on him, and those who call shall not go away dissatisfied, as his work is warranted, and the prices will be lower than at any other establishment, for the same kind of material used, and warranted to suit, or no charge will be made.

Mr P uses the improved German Instruments, which are acknowledged to be superior to any other kind used in the world. The plates which he uses are far superior to those used by any operator in this city.

Pictures taken in all weathers, and Instruction, Apparatus and Stock furnished and warranted.

Prices.—Velvet inlaid cases, $2,00; Satin do. 1,75; Miniatures inserted in Lockets or Breast Pins for $1,2

Lowell, July 18 1846. 3m5

DR. MOWE,

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 82 Central, corner of Hurd street,

WISHES to inform his friends and patrons that he is located at his old stand, where he is ready at all times to receive them and administer to their wants. He has just returned from New York and Connecticut, where he has been visiting the best Dentists in the country, for the purpose of giving to himself all the improvements of the day, and establishing a correspondence with them, so that every new invention in his line will be immediately reported to him. He has also made arrangements with a Dentist of New York, who will be with him on a portion of the ensuing three months. Those who design to patronize a Dentist will do well to call here, for his work will be warranted to suit as well as any one's in this vicinity. If patients desire it, a short time will be given them to test the value of the work, before any pay will be demanded.

N. B.—He has prepared a remedy which never fails to cure the hardest toothache without causing any pain. If in any case it fails, when properly used, he will make no charge. He can, at a fine statement, because many suffer with the toothache for months, dreading extracting. His remedy will cure, and the decayed tooth is rendered serviceable for masticating.

Filling teeth with fine gold, inserting on pivot or gold plate, from one tooth to a full set, is done on short notice. He uses no materials but the best. Dentists sometimes being deceived in the quality of gold, he has been to Hartford and made arrangements with those who make it for him, so that he is sure of the best. His prices are well known to be more liberal than any in the vicinity.

He has fitted up his office so he can perform operations in the evening for those that desire it.

NOTICE.

THIS may certify that I have this day given to my son George W. Crown his time to act and trade for himself—that from and after this date, I shall pay no debts of his contracting, and claim none of his earnings.

SAMUEL P. CROWN.

Witness, Edward S. Crown.

Lowell Sept. 7, 1846. n13

NEW MACHINE SHOP.

THE SUBSCRIBER having recently established a Machine Shop in the village of Georgetown is prepared to execute most orders in his line viz. Screws, Screw Plates and Taps, and most kind of patterns for casting.

S. MAWLEY.

Georgetown, Sept. 4, 1846.

EVERYBODY'S CORNER.

DEAR VOICE:—Agreeable to promise I write you again this week and submit a few thoughts or jugglery.

Last evening I witnessed the performance of Herr Alexander the "Juggler." I could not but think how innocent a kind of deception was the performance. He notified the audience that he intended to please, amuse and deceive them. How different from the deceptions usually practiced. The professions of honesty often awake suspicion.

You are very ill says the quack. Your liver, or your lungs are decaying; you must have immediate relief, or serious consequences will be the result. I would not beat such insult, says the lawyer, you can and ought to have redress—and then he draws them into the meshes. Poor man! he finds but little justice in the law.

Friendship has its deceivers—the kindest hearts the world ever saw, has often, too often, felt the cold return of a kind warm devotion, "like Alpine streams of" bitter woes flow back on the bleeding heart. Often have our hearts bled to feel the cold return of a loving, pure spirit, which has been given with the purest motives of which the heart is capable. Nor is this the worst feature of deception in social life. The heart is often made to feel a purer, holier emotion. It is called forth by words and deeds with as little sincerity as the most depraved are capable of. If there is one deception more to be feared than another, it is this. If there is a sin which should draw down upon the dead of the offender the just indignation of God and man, it is that which would call forth the deep, pure devotion of woman's love, to crush or treat lightly.

The religious, too, are guilty of deception. The minister, poor man, has received a call to leave his well beloved flock to the wolves, it may be—he "can be more useful" somewhere else. He laments the call of Heaven, and would not be induced by any worldly consideration to leave them. Look out for deception, he is offered a larger salary, or else wants you to offer him more. He would not preach, without a good fat living were made by it, if his dear people went to perdition.

Thus the world is deceived by such hollow pretensions to goodness, and made to distrust the honesty of all men. We do not wonder the present state of society is so alive to deceivers and deception. We hope there are some who are true, honest-hearted, It will not be those, however, who make the greatest pretensions. S. G. B.

Boston, Sept. 23, 1846.

Mr. Editor:—I am just recovering from a severe attack of the bilious fever, and perhaps my ideas are not as clear as I could wish, but such as they are I freely give, if they will be of any service to any one.

Perhaps the corporation dynasty may think that as I am out of their jurisdiction, I have no right to interfere with the affairs of their dominions. If there be any that hold that opinion, I would just say to them that I acknowledge no boundaries. The world is my field of operation, and wherever I find tyranny existing, I find work to do for its overthrow.

As it is my good fortune to live in a country where we have, at least in some instances, a free press, and the liberty of opinion and the right of speech to express that opinion, is allowed, they may expect to hear from me occasionally.

Since my recent visit to the New England States, and learing the deplorable situation of the factory operatives, I have become deeply interested in their welfare.

I would urge upon your favorable consideration "political action." It is the most effectual, if not the only means by which the Industrial Reform movement can be carried forward. The oppressed operatives and laboring men might as well petition the Autocrat of Rusia or his Celestial Majesty of China for a redress of grievancies, as to petition Legislatures that are elected and bribed by capital, as they now are. And there is no hope that the tyrannical Corporations will ever make any concessions in favor of the operatives until they are absolutely compelled to by law

Mechanics and laboring men, up and at them once; remember that if you let the next election pass by unimproved, you will then have to endure another year of slavery and oppression before you will have another opportunity to strike for your liberties. Oh, then, as you value your liberties, arous to action, and use the means at your command at the ballot box, and achieve your independence. You are fully able to accomplish the work of Industrial Reform, if you will only do your own thinking, acting and voting. You undoubtedly have a majority at the ballot box if you only bring out your whole force, independent of capital. You have the power to make your own laws if you will only use it. You are the sovereign majority—why then do you submit to a tyrannical minority.

Could the heroes of Lexington and Bunker Hill have been permitted to look forward from the battle-field to the present time and seen their grandchildren compelled to toil fourteen hours a day in close industrial prisons at the bidding of capital—deprived of all the comforts and blessings that can make life desirable, would it not have stifled their energies? would they not almost have thrown down their arms and said Independence is unattainable—Equality is an idle delusion.

Are the descendants of those immortal patriots of the Revolution who pledged their fortunes, their lives, and their sacred honors in defence of freedom, rather than submit to British tyranny, prepared to become the pliant slaves of capital? If you are not, it is high time you had begun to act. The chains of slavery are daily being rivited around you, and if you remain quiet a little longer they will be too strong for you to break. Oh, then make a mighty effort to redeem yourselves from slavery while you have the power in your own hands. JOHN CASE.

Danville, Pa., Sept. 25, 1846.

A WOLF CHASE.

During the winter of 1844, being engaged in the Northern part of Maine, I had much leisure to devote to the wild sports of a new country. To none of those was I more passionately addicted than skating. The deep and sequestered lakes of this Northern State, frozen by intense cold, present a wide field to lovers of this pastime. Often would I bind on my rusty skates, and glide away up the glittering river, and wind each mazy streamlet that flowed on towards the parent ocean, and feel my pulse bound with the joyous exercise.

It was during one of these excursions that I met with an adventure, which even at this period I review with wonder and astonishment. I had left my friend's house one evening just before dusk, with the intention of skating a short distance up the noble Kennebec, which glided directly before the door. The evening was fine and clear. The new moon peered from her lofty seat, and cast her rays on the frosty pines that skirted the shore until they seemed the realization of a fairy scene. All nature lay in that quiet which she sometimes chooses to assume. Water, earth and air seemed to have sunk into repose. I had gone up the river nearly two miles, when coming to a little stream which empties into the larger, I turned in to explore its course. Fir and hemlock of a century's growth met me overhead, and forward an archway radiant with frost work. All was dark within, but I was young and fearless, and as I peered into the unbroken forest that reared itself on the borders of the stream, I laughed in my joyousness. My wild hurrah rang through the silent woods, and I stood listening to the echo that reverberated again and again until all was hushed. Occasionally a night bird would flap its wings from some tall oak. The mighty lords of the forest stood as if naught but time could bow them. I thought how oft the Indian hunter concealed himself behind these very trees; how oft the arrow had pierced the deer by this stream, and how oft his wild halloo had rung for his victory. I watched the owls as they flitted by, until I fancied myself one of them, and held my breath to listen to their distant hooting.

Suddenly a sound arose. It seemed from the very side beneath my feet. Loud and tremulous at first, until it ended in one wild yell. I was appalled. Never before had such a noise met my ears. I thought it more than mortal; so fierce, and wild such an unbroked solitude, that it seemed as if a fiend from hell had blown a blast from an infernal trumpet. Presently I heard the twigs on shore snap, as if from the tread of some animal, and the blood rushed back to my forehead with a bound that made my skin burn, and I felt relieved that I had to contend with things earthly, and not of spiritual mould. My energies retured, and I looked around me for some means of defence. The moon shone in the opening by which I entered the forest, and considering this the best means of escape darted through it like an arrow. I was hardly a hundred yards distant, and the swallow could scarcely excel my desperate flight;—yet, as I turned my head up the shore, I could see two dark objects dashing through the underbrush, at a pace nearly double that of my own. By their great speed, and the short yells that they occasionally gave, I knew at once that they were the dreaded grey wolf.

I had never met with these animals, but from the description given of them, I had but little pleasure in making their acquaintance. Their unconquerable fierceness, and untiring strength, which seems a part of their nature render them objects of dread to every benighted traveller.

"With long gallop, which can tire
The deer hound's fate, the hunter's fire,"

they pursue their prey, and nought but death can separate them. The bushes that skirted the shore flew past with the velocity of lightning, as I dashed on in my flight. The outlet was nearly gained: one second more and I should be comparatively safe, when my pursuers appeared on the bank directly above me, which here rose to the height of ten feet. There was no time for thought, so I bent my head and dashed madly forward. The wolves sprang, but miscalculating my speed sprang behind, while their intended prey glided out into the river.

Nature turned towards home. The light flakes of snow spun from the iron of my skates, and it was some distance from my pursuers, when their fierce howl told me I was still their fugitive. I did not look back, I did not feel afraid or sorry, or glad; one thought of home, of the bright faces awaiting my return, of their tears if they never should see me, and then every energy of body and mind was exerted for escape. I was perfectly at home on the ice. Many were the days that I had spent on my good skates, never thinking that one time they would be my only means of safety. Every half minute an alternate yelp from fierce attendants made me but too certain that they were in close pursuit. Nearer and nearer they came! I heard their feet pattering on the ice nearer still, until I fancied I could hear their deep breathing. Every nerve and muscle of my frame was stretched to its utmost tension.

The trees along the shore seemed to dance in the uncertain light, and my brain turned with my own breathless speed, yet they seemed to hiss forth with a sound truly horrible, when an involuntary motion on my part turned me out of my course. The two wolves close behind, unable to stop, and as unable to turn, slipped, fell, still going on far ahead; their tongues were lolling out, their white tusks glaring from their bloody mouths, their dark shaggy breasts were fleeced with foam and as they passed me their eyes glared, and they howled with fury. The thought flashed on my mind that by this means I could avoid them, viz; by turning aside whenever they came too near; for they, by the formation of their feet, are unable to run on ice except in a straight line.

I immediately adopted this plan. The wolves having regained their feet, sprang directly towards me. The race was renewed for twenty yards up the stream; they were close on my back, when I glided around and dashed directly past my pursuers. A fierce yell greeted my evolution, and the wolves stopping upon their haunches, sailed onward presenting a perfect picture of helplessness and baffled rage. Thus I gained nearly a hundred yards at each turning. This was repeated two or three times, every moment the wolves getting more excited and baffled, until coming opposite the house, a couple of stag hounds, roused by the noise, bayed furiously from their kennels. The wolves taking the hint stopped in their mad career, and after a moment's consideration, turned and fled. I watched them until their dusky forms disappeared over a neighboring hill. Then taking off my skates, wended my way to the house with feelings better to be imagined than described.

GENERAL NEWS.

"I see you're on the watch," as the thief said to the guard chain.

"I'm going to write a work on Popular Ignorance," said young D——— to Dr. F———, the other day.

"I know of no one more competent," said the Doctor.

Steaming potatoes and then drying them, is a remedy for those disposed.

There is a great want of Masons in Nantucket to help build up the town.

The small pox is raging with great destructiveness at Toronto, Canada.

Twenty thousand schools are to be established in the Turkish Empire.

A young man named Morrison, was drowned at the Cove in New Haven harbor, lately. The body was found and buried at East Haven.

A drunken wretch in Waterbury, Conn., attempted to shoot his wife, last week. He was unsuccessful and has been committed to jail.

A Yankee Captain once sung out in a squall, to a raw hand on board his craft:

"Let go the jib there! Darn your skin, let go that jib!"

"I want Garlina' it!" squalled out the simple Down Easter.

"I wish I was a goose," said a dandy, while loafing in our office the other day.

"I wish you was't," said our youngest apprentice—wickedly surmised "printer's devil."

An Irishman, employed on the Old Colony railroad, was killed Tuesday week, near Weymouth, being run over by a dirt car.

Peleg Stanford, of Middletown, Ct., committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn.

The whole western coast of California has passed into the hands of the Americans.

There has been a second battle at Nauvoo between the Mormons and anties, the former again coming off victorious.

Above 23 or 24 laborers, employed on Cedar Island, near Kingston, Canada West, attempting to cross over to Kingston in an open boat, were upset and 19 of the number drowned. Most of them were married men, some of them with large families.

On Wednesday week, Georgetown, S. C., was visited by a terrible calamity, being the destruction by fire of no less than thirty houses. No loss of life.

Mrs. Temple, an intemperate woman of Hillsboro', was committed to jail in Amherst, N. H., and hung herself the first night of her incarceration.

Gen. M. S. Wade, of Cincinnati, has raised from a young tree, a pippin apple one foot and a quarter in circumference, and in weight, twenty ounces.

Gen. Joseph Chandler, of Augusta, Me., was found dead in his bed at Walker's Hotel, N. Y., Sunday morning week. His clothes were all on. He was an officer in the last war, and distinguished himself on several occasions. Age 55.

Drowned in Chatham harbor, Mr. Leavitt of Harwich, a tailor, and Simeon Taylor, who leaves a wife and two children.

Capt. Isaac Chase, of Nantucket, one of a party sending the day Wednesday week, at Siasconsett, accidentally shot himself in his side, and died in three hours afterwards.

John B. Gough and wife have returned to their residence in Roxbury, Mass., improved in health, but under prohibition to lecture again at present.

The army on the Rio Grande cannot have less than five thousand mules employed.

At a musical concert given by the Boston Academy of Music a short time since, the chorus was performed by 482 performers.

There are now in Paris thirteen young men, natives of Africa, who are receiving, at the expense of the French government, an education.

An Aloe Plant in bloom attracted much attention at the late Horticultural Show in Boston. The flower is most delicately marked, and very singular in its form.

The Medical Journal advises people who wish to preserve their eyes, not to read in railroad cars, when in motion.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. of O. F., was held in Baltimore last Monday.

A Yankee in New York, is manufacturing brass clocks by steam. He turns out one hundred daily.

The Mexicans milk their cows only once a day, and that is in the morning.

In Switzerland the heat has been so great and continued, that the snow which has covered the tops of mountains for ages has entirely disappeared.

It appears that the failure in the apple crop is likely to be general throughout Europe.

In Lord Elgin, who has just been appointed, Canada will have had its sixth Governor since 1840.

The Macon Railroad of Georgia now extends from Savannah to Atlanta, a continuous chain of two hundred and ninety-two miles. Passengers are carried in nine teen hours, for ten dollars.

Who does not love the common yet beautiful name of Mary? It is from the Hebrew, and means a "tear drop."

There are twenty-four theatres within the barriers of Paris permanently open, most of them every night, including Sunday.

Massachusetts has more than three hundred towns where not a drop of alcohol can be bought except from physicians.

One of the discharged California volunteers in New York, has brought a suit against Col. Stevenson for assault and battery.

The number of Odd Fellows in the British Empire is said to be three hundred thousand.

W. D. VINAL, SURGEON DENTIST,
Office, 21 Coate's Street,
where he continues to perform all operations on the TEETH, both for their beauty and preservation. Particular attention paid to cleansing and filling carious teeth with gold or any approved substance now in use, and thereby arresting the progress of decay, and rendering them useful for many years.

MINERAL TEETH inserted on gold plate on pivot from a single tooth to a whole set. These are inserted on electro plates and are beautiful.

Another very important branch of Dental Science, consists in supplying upper sets of teeth on the principle of atmospheric pressure without springs.

Teeth extracted, extracted &c. Terms moderate. All operations warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

N. B. He would further say, that the most aggravating pain from decayed teeth, can in most cases be readily removed and the tooth saved. Lowell, 1841.

To the Public.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Lowell, have thoroughly tested Dr. H. H. DONNE'S dental operations in every department of his profession. We have also examined parts and full sets of his Plate Teeth: we have always found his work well executed, and charges very reasonable. This we think, is sufficient evidence that confidence can be placed in him as a dentist.

Horace Parmenter,	Thomas B. Ford,
George W. Patterson,	Andrew W. Dor,
Theo. L. Hastings,	William H. Stevens,
Theophilus S. Smith,	George L. Adams,
Darius G. Morgan,	J. P. G. Leach, M. D.,
Isaac Dearing,	T. L. Randlett.
Ivers Taylor,	

Office open day and evening, Sundays excepted. N. 118 3 1y *Merrimack street, Lowell.*

ABRAM FRENCH,
DEALER IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, READY MADE CLOTHING, TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, and
Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles.
At the Tailoring Establishment connected with the above, garments will be made to order, on the most fashionable styles, and best workmanship.
Bank Buildings, 78 Central street, Lowell.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
(No. 65 Merrimack street, Lowell,)
THOMAS FOOTMAN
MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' Boots and Shoes. 48tf

MERRILL & HEYWOOD,
PUBLISHERS, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
DEALERS IN
Paper-Hangings, Borders, Blank-Books, &c.
Blank-Books made to order, and paper ruled to any pattern. *BOOK-BINDING* done with neatness and dispatch. No. 23 Central street, Lowell.
JOSHUA MERRILL,
C. H. HEYWOOD.
47tf

LADIES' THIS WAY

E. C. DARLIN & Co., would respectfully announce to the Citizens of Lowell and vicinity, that they have taken the Store,
NO. 7, MERRIMACK STREET,
for the manufacture of all kinds of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' BOOTS & SHOES.

Now Ladies before your Shoe bills, for we intend to manufacturing nothing but the best, and sell as cheap as the cheapest; and all Shoes bought of us, not proving as good as recommended, we will take it as a favor, to have them returned, and we will make them good by exchange or otherwise.
Lowell, April 17, 1846. n14tf

TO LET.
Possession given immediately.
A SHOP 28 by 60 feet, with machinery and fixtures complete for the manufacture of Doors, Window-sash and blinds, and driven by a new Steam Engine of 10 horse power. This establishment situated within 8 miles of Boston, in the centre of a rapidly improving country, commands an extensive and safe business. The proprietors would if it is preferred, enter into partnership arrangements, with a person possessing the capital, and skill necessary to carry on the works. For further particulars apply to B. A. Hastings, No. 531, Washington st., Boston, Mass., or at this office. Boston, Aug. 21, 1846.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
VOICE OF INDUSTRY,
THE PEOPLE'S PAPER,
ORGAN OF THE NEW-ENGLAND WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT NO. 76, CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.,
Devoted to the abolition of Mental, Moral and Physical Servitude, in all their complicated forms and the interests of the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

The Voice will contain a Female Department, under the immediate supervision of the LOWELL FARMERS' LABOR REFORM ASSOCIATION, and be supported by contributions from the Operatives of this city and other manufacturing towns. Let no Workingman or Workingwoman, or friend of those who "toil and spin" and produce the wealth of the nation, fail of becoming subscribers.

☞ PRICE—$1,00 *Per Year in Advance.*

E. B. LEWIS,
HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER,
REAR OF STAGE OFFICE,
No. 9 Central st. Lowell.

DR. JAMES S. OLCOTT,
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN. Office, 34 Wentworth's building, near the Railroad Depot.

TO THE PUBLIC. I would cordially, as I have my practice in Lowell, recommend Dr. JAMES S. OLCOTT to my patients, patrons, and friends, and to the Thomsonian public generally, as an able physician, and as one upon whose character, both as a gentleman and a scholiar, they may implicitly rely. He was regarded by the New York Medical Botanic Society, and by Dr. Samuel Thomson, as highly efficient in extending both his theory and practice. I have consulted with him frequently in difficult cases, and have ever considered with him in his judgment and advice. I hope he will give him their patronage. AARON P. HOLT, M. D.
Thomsonian Botanic Physician.
Lowell, June 19th, 1846.

DR. JOHNSON,
DENTIST.
OFFICE IN WENTWORTH'S BUILDING,
(*First building East of Depot.*)

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him by the citizens of Lowell and vicinity, during the past year, would express his thanks and respectfully tender the continuance of his services in every department of DENTISTRY. Decayed Teeth filled with Pure Gold, in a perfect manner, and the restoration of the Teeth, (thus filled) to their usefulness WARRANTED.

MINERAL TEETH, from one to an entire set, inserted in a scientific manner, and so fitted and adapted to the mouth so perfect as to warrant satisfaction. For proof of which he will refer to his work now exhibiting. Teeth cleaned and extracted with care.

N. B. The public will bear in mind that he labors at prices are from 25 to 50 per cent LESS than were formerly exacted, that his work is warranted equal to any performed in Lowell or elsewhere. Persons visiting this city, in need of work, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M. 50tf

FOSTER'S
MOUNTAIN COMPOUND,
FOR THE HAIR.

THE MOUNTAIN COMPOUND is a concentration of Tonics for the removal of diseases of the Skin. Its effects are powerful, and action quick and obvious in removing dandruff, and softening the harsh which it is applied to, the irritation or stiffness of the hair. The proprietor can refer to many prominent individuals in this city, whose hair has been brought out thick, where it was falling out and very thin from a diseased and weakened state of the skin.

The Mountain Compound is highly adapted to ladies' use and toilet dressing, and the inventor has sold hundreds of bottles for that purpose. The universal favor it meets with wherever it has been tried, warrants it to be the best article ever offered to the public. It gives the hair a richness of lustre and luxuriancy of color unprecedented, and renders the most dry and turbulent hair soft and pliant several days or week from one application. Unlike many articles for the hair, it is not glutinous and sticky to leave the hair matted and stiff, as if a solution of sugar and water was put on, but on the contrary, the hair will be found soft, silky, single, and flowing, from using the Mountain Compound, and it may be oiled and dressed in any form and appear perfectly natural.

Your genuine hereditary influence signed on the wrapper by H.W. FOSTER, in his own handwriting; also these words are lawfully inscribed, securing copyright, and printed on the back of the wrapper near the fold—"Entered according to act of Congress, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-six, in the Clerk's office of the District court of Massachusetts."

Manufactured and sold by H.W. FOSTER 65 Central Street, Lowell. Sold by Otis A. Allen, 68 Merrimack street; Carleton & Co., City Hall, L. Scribner, and at the Hair Dressing Saloon, opposite the American House Central street, Lowell. Also by A. S. Russell, druggist, P. O Ames, Nashua. A G Tucker, druggist, Manchester N H. 47tf

TRAVELLING AGENTS.
N. W. BROWN, D. H. JAQUES, CALEB SMITH, JOHN R. FORREST.

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MASSACHUSETTS.
Boston, D W Parkman, Jas Campbell, A J Wright, J G Kaulback.
South Boston, S H Allen
Fitchburg, S & C Shepley
Lynn, H J Chenoweth
E. Bridgewater, L B Parker
Chelmsford, (*So. the factory Village*,) Moses Edwards
N Chelmsford, J S Pierce
South Andover, Wm Irish
Woburn, New Bridge, C C Foster
Northampton, Thos. Rogers
Northbridge, H Oliver
Milford, Hiram Hunt
Chaterville, Lancaster, Sanborn Worthen
Leominster, S A Smith
Andover, Frye Village, David Middleton
Hubbardston, A S Clark
W. Brookfield, S Stoddard
Palmer, (There Ripe), N A Crane
Millville, Henry Estes
Palmer, S A Fay
Springfield, G F Tannatt
W. Springfield, S H Lincoln
Cabotville, E F Brown, Sylvia Taylor
Tyngsboro, Hiram Smith
Waltham, Wm W Pratt
North Bridge, H O Bean
Fall River, Ruby Hatch, David Pierce
New Bedford, 34 *Russell St*, Wm M Allen
Blackstone, C W Gates
Reading, Abel H Reed
South Reading, G H Willey
Worcester, S Thompson, H P Robinson
Quincy, T C Horn
Middleborough, T Leonard
Taunton, Elisha Smith
Easton, George Torrey
North Easton, W S Anderson
Abington, B P Richmond
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Dover, Daniel N Norris
Manchester, C A Brown, M Eastman
Nashua, R B Hill, Martha M Buswell
Lebanon, T Young
Claremont, Edward Burill
Meredith Bridge, B F Palmer
Epping, G F Lane
RHODE ISLAND.
Providence, J S & H Rowe, Periodical Ag'ts, Amercy Paine, Anti Slavery office.
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Lowell, Aug. 27, 1846. n11

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